

# MITCHILL AND MILLER'S REPOSITORY & REVIEW

OF

## MEDICAL, SURGICAL, AND SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE,

As published periodically during the last twelve years, in New-York, by T. & J. Swords; but now transferred to Collins & Perkins, printers and importers of medical books to the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the city of New-York, and to the New-York Hospital, and sold by them, wholesale and retail, in sets or single numbers, at their Medical and Miscellaneous bookstore, 189 Pearl-street; sold also, wholesale and retail, by Thomas Dobson, Philadelphia; Edward Cotton, Boston; Samuel Jefferis, Baltimore; Jacob Johnson, Richmond, Virg. Marchant, Willington & Co. Charleston; James T. Lawrence, Savannah; and by most of the eminent Booksellers in the United States.

The price of each number is fifty cents, and that of a volume, handsomely bound and lettered, two dollars and a half.

**T**HIS publication appears, in numbers, once in three months, or four times a year. Four of the quarterly numbers make a volume of about four hundred and fifty pages in octavo. It was commenced in May 1797. Since that time the work has been regularly continued. Eleven volumes are completed, and the twelfth is now (February 1809) in the press.

For the convenience of readers, each number consisting of upwards of 100 pages, and every volume, has so much of an entireness of its own, as to be capable of distinct consideration and perusal; while, at the same time, they are all connected and related to each other, so as to form an extended and systematic whole.

That readers and purchasers might be further accommodated, the work is divided into Hexades, or sections of six volumes. The first Hexade, which comprehends the Medical and Scientific History of America from 1797 to 1803, may be obtained by itself; and the second Hexade, which embraces the more memorable events in these departments of knowledge from 1803 to 1809, may, in like manner, be purchased apart. But the curious inquirer, who desires to know the series of proceedings concerning the profession of Physic in its relation to health, science, police, and education, will examine both Hexades.

The Medical Repository has already maintained its stand for near twelve years. It is the only periodical publication in America which has endured so long. And from this work, as from the parent stock, have sprung up some of the most valuable of the modern periodical publications on medical science, both in the new and in the old world. Such has been the increasing demand for it, that there are now printed three times more than at its commencement. One volume has passed into three editions, and several into two.

To the honour of our country, the work consists principally of original materials. Many of the essays and memoirs which occupy its pages would do credit to any people. A large portion of the best genius of the nation has been exerted in supporting it. The review of American publications, amounting frequently to more than twenty in an annual volume, confers on it the value of an extensive library. And the articles of intelligence, prepared chiefly for the work itself, and not, to any considerable amount, borrowed from other publications, exhibit in a most res-

pectable and important point of view, the research, enterprize and talents of Americans. It may justly be denominated a national work. It contains such a vast and various body of useful and practical information, that all American libraries, whether public or private, while without it, are deficient as to much of the most interesting knowledge of our country.

While a large proportion of this work is thus prepared out of American materials, the Editors have constantly directed their attention to the progress of medical science in Europe. It may be confidently asserted that no important discovery or improvement in Medicine has taken place in that quarter of the globe, since the commencement of the Medical Repository, which is not to be found distinctly described and unfolded on its pages. The correspondence which the Editors constantly maintain with men of science in Great-Britain, France, Germany and Italy enables them to receive the earliest information of every interesting discovery in those parts of the world.

Though this publication appears under a medical title, it is by no means confined to matters appertaining solely to that profession. All the collateral arts and auxiliary sciences are embraced by it. In addition to communications of a medical and surgical nature, every thing that chemistry and natural history afford, finds a ready reception. The mineralogy, geology, and geography of the United States, of their territories, and dependencies, occupy a prominent place. Agriculture, botany, and meteorology receive a large share of attention; while the history of animals, of the ocean, and of the arts, have invariably obtained their full proportion of editorial care. In short, with the exception of mere mathematics, the Medical Repository actually embraces all the subjects of natural and physical knowledge, more especially as they occur in North-America. It comprehends a more complete history of our epidemics, and especially of the Yellow Fever, and of the various opinions and controversies on the subject, than is any where else to be found.

The correctness of this statement will be apparent from an exhibition of only a very few of the more remarkable matters contained in each volume.

#### HEXADE I.

Including the progress of medicine, philosophy, and the sciences in America, from 1797 to 1803.

Volume the first, 1797—Contains Dr. Elihu H. Smith's learned and admirable treatise on the plague of Athens, in the 430th year before Christ, proving it to have been a yellow or malignant fever—Mitchill's report to the agricultural Society, of his geological survey of New-York—Smith's masterly investigation of the Grenada fever in 1793 and 4, showing Chisholm's entire mistake in alledging it to have been imported from Africa, while it was in fact a disease of local origin in Grenada—Discussions with Priestley about phlogiston, and Mitchill's attempt to accommodate the disputes among the chemists on that subject—Miller on the infantile Cholera and Diarrhoea, and on the effects of Abstinence in the prevention of Diseases—and records of the facts and proceedings in New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore concerning their endemic fevers. This volume contains two prints illustrating Dr. Seaman's inquiry into the cause of the prevalence of yellow fever in New-York.

*Volume the second, 1798*—The Continuation of Priestley's eight letters to Mitchill, on the phlogistic controversy, in which many facts occur, not reconcileable with the French nomenclature and hypothesis—Hall and Woodhouse on the natural wall of Basaltes, near the Yadkin, in North-Carolina—Miller on cutaneous perspiration, and on yellow fever—Mitchill's medical geography; and his theory of bile and of common salt—Channing and Coit's narrative of the yellow fever at New-London—Insufficiency of acid vapours to destroy contagion or disinfect air, as Smyth and Morveau had taught—Various occurrences in New-York, Philadelphia, New-London, Boston, and other parts of the United States, relative to yellow fever—E. H. Smith's disquisition on the plagues of Syracuse, showing them to have been malignant or yellow fevers, like those of our own times—and Mitchill's theory of the decay of human teeth by Septic Acid.

*Volume the third, 1799*—Various illustrations of the anti-septic and contra-pestilential effects of alkaline salts and earths, forming a broad and extensive induction of facts to those points—Brown's account of the yellow fever in Providence, with further particulars concerning it in New-York, New-London, Boston, and Philadelphia—Masonic relics of the celebrated Dr. John Brown of Edinburgh—The first vaccine virus sent to America, by Dr. Pearson, for Dr. Miller—Barton's zoological remarks on the middle States—Bordley's observations on husbandry—Mitchill's interpretation of the ancient allegory of the Lernaean Hydra, and of the second labour of Hercules; and his theory of the formation of hail-stones, high in the atmosphere, during the hottest weather of summer—Tilton and Monro on the yellow fever at Wilmington—The narrative of Gen. Washington's sickness and death, by his physicians Craik and Dick—Priestley's controversy with the French chemists, continued.

*Volume the fourth, 1800*—Facts concerning the local origin of yellow fever in various interior regions of North-America—Miller's Remarks on the cause, prevention and treatment of sea-sickness—Simson's account of the curious Hebrew manuscript bible in New-York—Further illustrations from reason, experiment and holy writ, of the efficacy of alkalies to counteract putrefaction and pestilence—Ramsay's address to the medical Society of South-Carolina—Miller and Graham's original communications relative to the huge mammoth skeletons found about seventy miles north of New-York city, and since purchased by Mr. C. W. Peale—Waring and Catlett's description of malignant distempers arising on board of several of the American ships—Seaman's memoir on the yellow fever at New-York, in 1800—Chatard's description of it in Baltimore—Experiments demonstrating the sourness of the matter on ill-conditioned ulcers—Experiments on the formation of watery vapour, during those times when moderate weather is suddenly followed by intense cold, and when the severity of frost is succeeded by a rapid thaw—Copious information on the yellow fever as it occurred in the interior country, on board the national ships, and at Charleston, Wilmington, New-York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and other places—Priestley's chemical essays—Mitchill's phosphorescence of ocean water as caused by medusas and nereids.

*Volume the fifth, 1801*—This volume contains Mease's, Rodgers's, Coxe's, Physick's, and Borrowe's observations on hydrophobia—Rush's

employment of salivation by quicksilver, to cure pulmonary consumption—Rodgers's opinion on the cases in which nitric acid is serviceable or otherwise, in syphilis—Spence on the efficacy of digitalis or foxglove in phthisis—Webster's collection of facts, to show the connection between earthquakes, tempests and epidemic diseases; and his vindication of equivocal generation—Mitchill and Bayley's statement of the pestilential and wretched condition of emigrants arriving at New-York, which gave rise to the late passenger-act in the British Parliament—A great addition to the facts necessary to form a true history of alkaline salts, particularly pot-ash; its qualities as it is offered for inspection in commerce described; as also its excellent and admirable operations in surgery, medicine and domestic economy—The review of Haygarth's letter on infectious fevers, wherein a suitable reply is made to his illiberal remarks on American physicians—The yellow fever of the year described—Mitchill's inquiry into the origin of quarantines and the establishment of lazarettos. Miller's remarks on the stomach as a centre of association, and a primary seat of morbid derangement—Progress of the vaccine inoculation in America—Facts relative to the north-east storms on the Atlantic coasts of the United States, and illustrating the current of the atmosphere, by showing that they begin in the south-west.

*Volume the sixth, 1802*—Rush's plan for diminishing the pain and danger of child-bearing—Barker's medical history of Maine—Priestley on the composition of finery cinder and charcoal—Stringham's description of a remarkable species of intestinal worms—Hare's memoir on improving the blow-pipe—Willey's history of medical and other occurrences on Block-Island—Moore's essay on ice-houses and refrigerators—Higgins's attempt to improve the processes for making sugar and rum in Jamaica—Narrative of the melancholy spectacle of disinterred bones of the American prisoners, at the Wallabout—A figure and memoir by Mr. M'Gillivray, of the Ovis Ammon, or Mountain Ram of North-America—Ramsay's medical register for Charleston—Excessive consumption of distilled spirits—American epidemics as they appeared in 1802—Rush's renunciation of the opinion that yellow fever is contagious.

## HEXADE II.

Embracing the history of medicine, philosophy, and the sciences, in America, for six years, that is, from 1803 to 1809.

*Volume the first of the second Hexade, for 1803, or the seventh from the beginning*—Comstock's able delineation of some very extraordinary symptoms consequent upon the supposed bite of a spider—Stevens's paper on Boneset as an alexipharmac, and on other species of eupatorium—Bartram on the species and varieties of North-American vines—Physick's treatment of a suppression of urine, by a catheter of elastic gum, with a bougie-point, illustrated by a drawing—Massachusetts papers on Agriculture—Barton's elements of botany—Woodhouse's mode of obtaining very pure oxygenous gas—Caldwell on the yellow fever of Philadelphia—Vaughan on the utility of occasional bloodletting during the pregnant state—On the proneness of beef and pork to corrupt, when packed in British salt from Liverpool—Ellicott's journal down the Ohio, Mississippi, and Gulf, when engaged to settle the line on lat. 31 N.—A case of rup-

tered uterus, by Dr. James—Consul Eckard's correction of a mis-statement of Dr. Chisholm—Foot's inquiry why human teeth are subject to a premature decay in America—Miller's new nomenclature of febrile and pestilential diseases—The Rev. Dr. Miller's learned retrospect of the eighteenth century—Measures taken by the government to explore Louisiana, with various and interesting information concerning that country—Accounts of yellow fever in New-York, Philadelphia, Alexandria, and other places—Webster's inquiry into the origin of pestilential distempers—Biographical memoirs of Drs. Brackett and Priestley—Carenneffez on galvanic electricity.

*Volume the second, for 1804, or the eighth from the beginning*—Burton's relation of a case of hydrophobia successfully treated—Coxe's theory of St. Vitus's dance—Ramsay's description of a disease affecting the lymphatic vessels—Dwight's remarks on the yellow fever which arose at Catskill in 1803—Hill's description of Porto-bello and Caraccas—Mitchill's discussion concerning the partridge, quail, pheasant, woodcock, and other game birds—Foster's relation of the proceedings at Bellevue hospital during the yellow fever at New-York—Krafft's practical directions to distillers—Volney's picture of the climate and soil of the United States—Turriano's account of the homebred plague of Messina in 1743—Dunbar's memoir on the yellow and malignant fever with black vomiting, which broke out near Winchester, in Virginia, in 1804—M'Kinney's tour through the West-Indies—Mann's prize dissertation on the infantile cholera—Agnew's description of an epidemic distemper near Gettysburgh, in Pennsylvania—Collection of facts concerning the great hurricane which ravaged the West-Indies and Southern States in the autumn of 1804—Ramsay on the yellow fever at Charleston—M'Dowell on the epidemic of York, in Pennsylvania—Worthington on the febrile distempers of Georgetown and Washington—Duvall on the occurrences of this eventful year at and around Fredericktown, Maryland—Figures and descriptions of the long-tailed shark, and of the viviparous shark of the New-York coast—With other valuable articles, from the pens of Pascalis, Latrobe, Cowdery, Ffirth, Hall, Hare, Jones, Martin, Michaux, (father and son) Mease, Valentin, White, and others.

*Volume the third, 1805, or the ninth of the regular series*—Tetanus described by F. Dalcho—Brain protruded beyond the skull under the eye of Dr. Wheaton—The extraordinary season of 1804, in Maryland, delineated by Dr. Duvall—the slabbering distemper in horses noted by T. Moore—Topographical accounts of certain parts of Georgia and Louisiana, by Smelt, White and Macrery—Moulton's Voyage to Staten-Land—D'Azara's history of the quadrupeds of Paraguay—Cowdery's description of Tripoli, in Barbary—Baron's mathematical correspondent—Peron's reasons why betel and lime are used among the Asiatic nations—Johnson's mode of building houses in Pise—Further evidence in favour of Mitchill's mode of destroying syphilitic venom, and curing ulcers by alkalies—The proofs left by Hippocrates that yellow fever prevailed among the ancient Greeks—the controversy between O. Evans and J. Stevens about improvements on the steam-engine—Brower's popular treatise on the origin of yellow fever—Miller's narrative of the yellow fever as it occurred in New-York, 1805—Statement of the question about quarantines, and of the publications against American commerce by the consuls of Great-Britain, Denmark, Spain, Portugal, and France

—Notices concerning Louisiana from Dunbar, Hunter, Sibley, Soulard, Trudeau, and Lewis, with a particular account of their respective discoveries—Akerly's collection and arrangement of the native testaceous animals of New-York, and his mineralogical description of the north-eastern-most part of the Alleghany mountains—Garnett's improved edition of the nautical almanack—Economical history of *ilex cassine*, *yapon*, or black drink—Pascalis's reasons why the yellow fever of Spain was of local origin there and not imported—Harris's tour to Ohio—Drayton's view of South Carolina—Rand's observations on pulmonary consumption—Mitchill's speech in Congress on quarantine establishments—Importation of rags for the paper manufacture from Italy to the United States—Ypsilandy's letter on the non-contagiousness of plague—M'Dowell on the treatment of burns by cold water.

*Volume the fourth, for 1806, making the tenth in the whole*—In this is contained the entire list of the patents granted in the United States from the opening of the patent office, in July 1790, to the commencement of 1805; being an official document from the office of the Secretary of State—Williamson's mass of evidence on the fascinating power of serpents—A summary of all the journeys and voyages of discovery in the high latitudes of North-America, particularly those on the north-west coast, by the Bostonians and Russians—A collection of all the laws in force within the State of New-York relative to the medical profession—A body of information on the goitre of Vermont and New-York—The expedition of Major Pike to the source of the Mississippi, and other information about Louisiana by Stoddard, M'Kay, and others—Hawkins's topography of the Creek country—Description of the great and total eclipse of the sun—Valentin, Hardie, Le Blond, Scott and Pascalis on the character and symptoms of yellow fever—Reviews of Dupons's voyage to Caraccas, Le Blond's journey to Terra Firma, Clavigero's history of Mexico, and Beguerie's expedition from Italy, by the way of Spain, to the West-Indies; all extremely interesting works—Rush's new physiological opinions on the spleen, liver, pancreas and thyroid gland—Hosack's botanical catalogue of the plants at Elgin garden—Mott's dissertation on marsh rosemary—Origin of yellow fever in the Richmond penitentiary house, Virginia.

*Volume the fifth, 1807-8, or the eleventh from the beginning*—In this volume are contained, besides a multitude of other matters, R. Schmaltz's great and extensive discoveries of new plants in North-America since the time of Michaux—Ayres's survey of the district in North-Carolina where gold is found—Coffin's narrative of the hardships of the British prison ships at New-York during the revolutionary war—Miller's, Ramsay's, Brower's, Willey's, and Hildreth's, observations on the wide spreading and violent epidemic catarrh of 1807—Account of a beautiful comet—Bard and Dewees's publications on obstetrical theory and practice—The evidence from Bertrand's history of the plague of Marseilles, 1720, to show that the plague of that year was locally engendered in Marseilles, and not imported from Syria or Morea—The latest discoveries in the geography of North-America, by Major Pike, in his journey across the desert from the head-waters of the Arkansas to the banks of the Bravo—Further notices of the soil and productions of the country west of the Mississippi, by Gass, Campbell, and others—Schenck's proof that the canvass-back duck frequents the Hudson—Eddy's catalogue of the plants

growing in the maritime parts of the State of New-York—Leavenworth's attempt to form a true theory of the winds in the northern atlantic temperate zone—Proceedings of the medical faculty of Massachusetts, Maryland, South-Carolina, New-Hampshire, and New-York—Additions to American Mineralogy, and rapid progress of that science—Experiments on the singular operation of nitrous oxide, by Griscom, Woodhouse, and Silliman—Facts concerning a meteoric fall of stones from the atmosphere, in Connecticut, collected by Silliman, Kingsley, Holley and Bronson—Abstracts from the New-York bills of mortality for 1804, 5 and 6, affording some highly important results—The like for Portsmouth, by Spalding, and for Charleston, by Johnson—The entire and comprehensive report of the London College of Physicians to Parliament, in favour of vaccine inoculation—Moseley on a wad of hair found in the human stomach—Main's directions for transplanting the young plants of the native American *crataegus crus galli*, for thorn hedges.

*Volume the 6th 1808-9—or the 12th of the whole series.*—This volume is now in the press—two numbers have been published, and another will appear in a few weeks. The portion already published contains, amidst a great mass of other things, Professor Waterhouse's interesting remarks on the stomach—Watkins's account of the Epidemic Catarrh in Tennessee—Ricketson's History of the Influenza of 1807—Leavenworth's Essay on the Winds and Seasons—Brickell's remarks on the Blood, and his Theory of Gout—Hosack and Vose's interesting accounts of successful operations in London and New-York, for Femoral, Inguinal and Carotid Aneurisms—Akerly's view of the cure of Gonorrhœa—Chatard's paper on the rupture of the Uterus—An important improvement in the reduction of Luxations—Willoughby's account of a successful treatment of Hydrophobia, &c. with a considerable extent of Review, and a great mass of domestic and foreign intelligence on medical and scientific subjects.

To estimate duly the value of such a work as this, it is proper to consider, that periodical publications are now become the principal channels for diffusing the discoveries in the arts and sciences which are incessantly taking place; that this is eminently the case with regard to improvements in Medicine, Surgery, Natural History, &c. that such publications are the only good substitutes for extensive libraries, to which the majority of physicians can possibly gain access; that their cheapness and facility of conveyance to all situations, place them within the reach of every practitioner; and finally that the early information they give of the progress, improvements and discoveries in Medicine cannot fail to entitle the physician, who properly avails himself of their perusal to a higher degree of professional rank and public confidence than can be ever expected by those who neglect them. The practitioner in the country, remote from large libraries, and too incessantly engaged in the duties and fatigues of his profession to read a great number of books, will find such a comprehensive and condensed mass of medical knowledge to be of inestimable value.

*N. B. On the completion of the 12th volume of the Repository, which is expected to take place in May next, a new series will be commenced. Those persons, therefore, who cannot conveniently purchase the two Hexades, may then become subscribers, and regularly receive the numbers of the work from that date.*

 *The conveyance of the numbers of this work by mail is direct and safe, and the rate of postage is less than that of a single letter.*

# MEDICAL BOOKS.

COLLINS & PERKINS announce to the Medical Profession, that they have been induced to turn their attention to the sale of

## MEDICAL, CHEMICAL, AND BOTANICAL BOOKS,

In consequence of the solicitations of many of the most respectable of the Faculty.

Whilst they respectfully solicit the further patronage of the Profession at large, the advertisers should, with gratitude, acknowledge the very extensive encouragement which they have already received. Their obligations are due, not only to the different medical professors and lecturers of the two Colleges in New-York, who in their private capacity, have recommended their establishment, but also to medical institutions, which have promoted their undertaking, by officially constituting the advertisers their printers and medical book-sellers.

Their medical catalogue, which already contains more than double the number of medical books to be found in any book-store of the United States, will be constantly enlarged by the addition of every new work of merit which may appear either in Europe or America; the advertisers having established a correspondence in England, which will insure to them this important advantage, unless political differences between the two countries may operate to defeat it.

The several Medical Journals printed in Philadelphia, and Baltimore, are also regularly received for delivery to subscribers and others.

COLLINS AND PERKINS have lately published, *Bard's Compendium of the Theory and Practice of Midwifery*, containing practical instructions for the management of women during Pregnancy, in Labour, and in Child-bed; calculated to correct the Errors and to improve the practice of Midwives, as well as to serve as an introduction to the study of this art for students and young Practitioners.—12mo, price 1 dollar and 25 cents—with numerous engravings.

2. *Henry's Epitome of Chemistry*, in three parts. I. Intended to facilitate the acquisition of Chemical Knowledge, by minute instructions for the performance of Experiments. II. Directions for the Analysis of Mineral Waters, of Earths and Stones, of Ores, of Metals, and of Mineral Bodies in general; and III. Instructions for applying Chemical Tests and Reagents, to various useful purposes—550 pages, 8vo. From the fourth English edition, much enlarged with notes by Silliman, and illustrated with plates—price 3 dollars. This valuable work is adopted as the text-book by the lecturers on Chemistry in the Colleges at New Haven, Cambridge and Princeton.

3. *Burn's Obstetrical Works*. The Anatomy of the Gravid Uterus, with practical Inferences relative to Pregnancy and Labour.—Observations on Abortion, containing an account of the manner in which it takes place, the causes which produce it, and the method of preventing or treating it.—Practical Observations on Uterine Hemorrhage, with remarks on the management of the Placenta. Three volumes in one, 8vo, price 2 dollars—The London edition, which is not so correctly printed, sells at 8 dollars.

NOW IN THE PRESS *John and Charles Bell's Anatomy of the Human Body*, illustrated by 125 engravings, four volumes in two, price 10 dollars—The London edition of this highly important work sells at 24 dollars, although the Engravings are not so well executed as those of the American copy.

2. *An Abridgment of John Bell's Principles of Surgery*, by John Augustine Smith, of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and Professor of Anatomy and Surgery in the College of Physicians and Surgeons in the city of New-York; in one large volume 8vo, with numerous plates, price 5 dollars.

3. *Wilson's Treatise on Febrile Diseases*, including Intermittent, Remitting and Continued Fevers, Eruptive Fevers, Inflammations, Hemorrhages, and the Profluvia; in which an attempt is made to present, at one view, whatever, in the present state of medicine, it is requisite for the Physician to know respecting the symptoms, causes and cure of those diseases. In two large volumes octavo, comprising the five volumes of the London Edition, and including the Essay on the Nature of Fever.

4. *Hamilton's Observations on the Utility and Administration of Purgative Medicines in several Diseases*, from the second London edition, greatly enlarged by the Author, 12mo, price 1 dollar and 25 cents—The latin Formulae, which are numerous, are translated by Dr. James of Philadelphia—The English edition sells at 3 dollars and 50 cents.

Collins and Perkins have several other medical works in view to republish; and they trust that, aided by the advice of some of the most eminent of the faculty, they shall make such selections of English books as will meet the approbation of the medical profession, and by their circulation subserve the cause of medical science in this country.